

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Notes of rejoicings over the news from Vicksburg reach us from all quarters. Providence fired 100 guns. Trenton, N. J., had a National salute, fireworks, &c. Hartford, Conn., fired 100 guns, and rang the church bells. At Hornellsville, N. Y., guns, bonfires, bells, the yell of thirty locomotive whistles, illuminations, speeches, and military parades, marked the occasion. Philadelphia was ecstatic; the old State House bell and the fire-bells rang, newspaper offices and public and private buildings were illuminated. Similar rejoicings took place at Burlington, N. J., Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Boston, Portland, New-Haven, Bridgeport, New-Canaan, Cincinnati, and we may say everywhere.

Gen. Harbut telegraphs that "Gen. Prentiss was attacked in force by the Rebels, under Holmes and Price, at Helena, on the 4th inst. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think 9,000 will cover their strength. Prentiss sustained their attack until 3 p. m., from daylight, when the Rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving us 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is about from 500 to 600. Prentiss lost about 60. He has already sent me about 800 prisoners, which I send to Alton to-day on the Silver Moon.

The first two of six new Revenue cutters have just been launched at Williamsburgh. They are: Length, 130 feet; beam, 26½ feet; depth of hold, 11 feet. Their full armament will comprise for each vessel, one 30-pound Parrott rifle, one pivot forward; four 34-pound guns in broadside, and a pivot-gun aft, probably a 24-pounder. They will be rigged as topsail schooners, and are to have double vertical or oscillating engines.

Gen. Doubleday has published an order returning his thanks to the Vermont Brigade, the 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the 20th New-York State Militia, for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy at Gettysburg, after sustaining a terrific fire from 75 to 100 pieces of artillery.

Two steamers, the Alice Dean and J. S. McComb, were captured by Rebels near Brandenburg, Ky., on Tuesday. Gunboats have gone in pursuit.

GENERAL NEWS.

The eighteenth annual commencement of St. John's College was held yesterday at Fordham. Bishop Hughes, ex-Mayor Wood, and other notables were on the platform. Oration was delivered, prizes were awarded, and the usual exercises of commencement-day were closed with a banquet for the entertainment of invited guests.

The Board of Education met last evening, and rescinded the resolution which was adopted at the last meeting, instructing the President and Clerk of the Board not to sign any warrants for salaries until the Ninth Ward School Officers attended to the request of the Board to admit Miss McGee to school unconditionally.

The Vermont Union State Convention was held at Burlington on Wednesday; attendance large. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor.....JOHN G. SMITH of St. Albans.
Lieut-Governor.....PAUL DILLINGHAM of Waterbury.
Treasurer.....JOHN B. PAUL of Rutland.
Francis Patrick Kendrick, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, died in that city on Wednesday. He was 66 years of age.

The Stock market was depressed yesterday morning in the street, and was hammered with energy by the bears. At the closing, however, there was a better feeling, and a general recovery to shares of 1½¢ cent, but quotations were still below those of Tuesday. There was considerable excitement during the session, and the commission houses appeared to have a fair amount of orders to buy, but not sufficient to prevent a general decline. In the Western shares the tendency generally was downward. Governments were quiet at about previous quotations. At the Second Board the market was not active, and quotations were irregular, but as a whole rather firmer. Governments were dull at morning rates. At the 4 o'clock call the transactions were not large, but the tone was strong, and in some cases the quotations were higher. Freight was quiet, and rates rather easier. The money market continues very easy at 6½¢ cent, with prospect of further improvement in favor of borrowers. The gold market was excited, and fluctuated considerably. It opened early in the morning at 130½, but gradually rose to 131½. The sales at the First Board were nearly \$200,000 at 131½, closing at 131½. From this price it fell to 130, and rallied again, and closed this evening at 130½. The outside sales were quite large. Foreign Exchange was dull at 14½. The fall in gold and exchange is felt throughout all the various ramifications of trade, and almost everywhere. Dealers with lower prices is the prevailing feature. Breadstuffs were materially affected, and sales could only be made by offering large concessions. Flour fell off 10¢ to 12¢. Wheat 35¢, and Corn 30¢. The great speculative article of Petroleum has become very difficult to sell.

On the third page this morning we give Reviews of New Books, a continuation of a Summer View of Yedo, a letter from Turin, and letter from Port Royal and Hilton Head.

The Rebels in Arkansas, under Holmes, Marmaduke and Price, are showing a spasmodic energy, which thus far has brought them only disaster. Their combined forces assailed Helena on the 4th of July, but were handsomely repulsed by Gen. Prentiss, with heavy losses—the gunboats duly assisting. So the day seems to have been honestly celebrated west of the Mississippi as well as on its eastern bank. We judge the prospect of further demonstrations by the Rebels in that quarter to be very remote.

It seems clear that no part of Lee's army had crossed the Potomac yesterday. A dispatch from Frederick, elsewhere printed, gives a positive and apparently in most respects authentic account of the Rebel position on Wednesday. Gen. Lee is straining every nerve to put the Potomac—which is enormously swollen—between his exhausted forces and the pursuing columns of Gen. Meade, but it can hardly be possible that he has begun to cross his infantry, unless he has resolved to abandon his Pennsylvania plunder, and even his ammunition and baggage trains. For if he is trying to get the latter over the river, the movement of his infantry must be suspended till the wagons are across; otherwise he might be overtaken in transit, and helplessly slaughtered. We consider it more probable, however, that he will attempt to hold the South Mountain pass on the Middle-town and Boonsboro road—the same where the so-called battle of South Mountain was fought last September—than to seek a general engagement in the valley beyond. But in either case a battle cannot long be delayed; it may even have been begun yesterday. Gen. Meade was in a position yesterday morning to

bring on an engagement if he chose, and if Lee was determined to dispute his advance. At all events, we shall know to-day or tomorrow the exact positions of both armies.

THE PILOT WHO WEATHERED THE STORM.

Throughout the long, dark hours of depression and disaster, the general voice accused the constitutional rulers and leaders of the Nation of imbecility and incompetency. We who are their friends have at times expressed our dissatisfaction as freely and heartily, though not so incessantly, as indiscriminately, as their bitterest foes. Now that victory after victory glows the National arms and irradiates the whole future of the Republic, shall we not do them the simple justice of a general "Well done!"

When the Army of the Potomac, finding itself outflanked and evaded by Lee, moved northward to cover Washington, Baltimore, and its menaced communications with the loyal North, there was a vehement clamor for local protection and security. It was very wrong, many said, not to have guarded the loyal States from invasion at all hazards. But it was not wrong—it was wise and right. The further Lee ventured North, with our noble Army intact on his flank and rear, the more probable his defeat, and the more certain and complete, in case of such defeat, his destruction. And that Army of the Potomac, strengthened from the garrisons of Washington and Baltimore, held in hand without division or decimation to achieve minor ends, was the fit and fated instrument of his overthrow. It was desirable to protect the fertile fields of Southern Pennsylvania from ravage; it was indispensable to crush the Rebel Army of the North. And the means were well adapted to the grandest of ends.

So with regard to Grant at Vicksburg. When it was reported that doubt or hesitation existed as to the policy of supporting him to the utmost, we protested in terms neither courtly nor equivocal. We deemed it essential that he should be reinforced to the extent of his needs, though to this end Kentucky, Missouri, and even the States looking southward across the Ohio, should be exposed for a time to Rebel devastation. Unwelcome as were these risks, the vital point in the West was the capture of Vicksburg; and to this everything else must give way. And this was nobly cared for. Missouri and Kansas were stripped bare; Kentucky left but half defended; West Virginia laid open to incursion and spoliation; Banks compelled to give ground in Louisiana; and ever heroic, long-enduring, undeservedly afflicted East Tennessee left a little longer under the feet of her ruthless torturers, in order that Grant should be so reinforced that Johnston could not venture to attack nor even seriously to menace him. Thus fell the Western Gibraltar of the Rebellion, clearing the way for a speedy overthrow of the traitors throughout the vast South-West. Not by us originally, but by Jeff. Davis, was the continued possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson pronounced indispensable to the maintenance of the pirate Confederacy. And therein he was right. Let his friends treasure his words, and let the truth sink deep into their hearts. The reopening of the Mississippi to the commerce of the Union assures the downfall of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. And it has been virtually effected because it has for nine months been made the controlling, absorbing aim of our Military operations in the West.

To the heroic Union soldiers, especially the Volunteers, whose patriotic devotedness has so largely contributed to the several important triumphs which now fill the hearts of the loyal with grateful joy, let the homage of praise be freely rendered. Let the able and faithful Generals, who have so wisely and skillfully led them to victory, have also their full meed of admiration. But let the President and Administration, who have borne the burden of popular impatience and disgust when disaster after disaster was encountered—often, if not always, through no fault of theirs—be justly remembered in this hour of loyal exultation, as faithful and steadfast if not omniscient pilots across uncharted, treacherous, perilous seas, who have braved the wildest gales, the most furious tempests, and, in the darkest hours of this unprecedented struggle, have steadfastly refused to despair of the Republic.

"PEACE" IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Pretty nearly all the Copperheads of New-Hampshire, with some others, assembled in Mass Convention at Concord on the "Glorious Fourth," under the Presidency of ex-President Franklin Pierce, and were addressed by him, by D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, Amasa J. Parker, and others, in favor of a Copperhead Peace. Their resolves "denounce" the President, the Administration, the conduct of the War, the arrest of Vallandigham, and almost everybody and everything else but Slavery and its Rebellion, and were honored with "three cheers for Gov. Seymour," and "three more for the Volunteers." As the Volunteers are to vote on that question, while the Copperheads of New-Hampshire are not, we affectionately advise the latter not to back their opinion by their money, unless they have more greenbacks than they really want.

We wish these gentlemen meant what they said, and knew how to make themselves intelligible. Here, for instance, is the first plank of their ostensible platform:

"Resolved, That on this anniversary of our national independence, we, the Democracy of New-Hampshire, cheerfully repeat our vows of allegiance and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and we reaffirm our unalterable determination to defend them, in the most honorable, manly, and patriotic manner, under whatever guise or from whatever quarter."

the loyalty and courage of the country. Yet, from beginning to end, this meeting evinced no sympathy with this struggle for the Union and Constitution against the mightiest and most furious treason whereon the sun ever shone; on the contrary, its every act and utterance were calculated to strengthen and aid the traitors, while weakening and embarrassing the constitutional authorities and defenders of the Constitution and Union. How do these men suppose they will appear in history? Nay; how do they appear in the light of their own professions of political faith and recognitions of public duty?

Happily, there were several other "Peace Meetings" held simultaneously with theirs—some of them even larger in numbers, more determined in spirit, and infinitely apter in the adaptation of means to avowed ends. Gen. Meade presided over a great one held along the Pennsylvania and Maryland border near Gettysburg, to which Gen. Lee was invited, but kept away, because of pressing engagements. He had, however, attended one held in that vicinity on the preceding day, wherein the discussions were earnest, animated, and attended with most convincing results. Another was held in and around Vicksburg, presided over by Gen. Grant, assisted by Gen. Pemberton, whose modesty would have inclined him to be absent, but the invitation was so pressing that he could not with decency persist in his coyness. This meeting is certain to produce the most tranquilizing results throughout the vast Valley of the Mississippi. Still another "Peace Meeting" was held that day at Helena, Arkansas, under the auspices of Gen. Prentiss; the Rebel Generals Price, Holmes and Marmaduke attending, uninvited and unannounced, with 8,000 of their followers, but leaving abruptly before the close of the proceedings, although they had met with the very warmest reception. Fifteen hundred of them, however, remained to the finish and beyond it, under circumstances which justify the fullest confidence that, if they do nothing more in favor of Peace, they will do nothing further against it. On the whole, we consider the cause of Peace greatly furthered by this year's Fourth-of-July doings, though not by those of Pierce, Voorhees & Co., at Concord, New Hampshire.

A FRIENDLY LETTER.

To the Rev. Mr. John H. Brown, R. C. Chap. of New-York.
DEAR SIR: Permit me to call you long known and respected you personally to call your attention to certain momentous facts and considerations which vitally affect our common country. The main truth I would impress upon your mind and conscience is clearly indicated in a few sentences of the blessed Gospel, namely:

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his garment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side also."

It has pleased you, Rev. Sir, on several recent occasions, to remark with significant complacency, that your people (the Roman Catholics) have had no part in bringing on our country the calamities it now suffers. Pardon me, Sir, but I think this remark a very mistaken one, and one calculated to induce not only a self-righteous conceit but a callous perseverance in evil-doing. Let me briefly indicate why and wherein I think it mistaken:

I. When this country was summoned, in 1844, to choose between a great and good man for President, and a small, narrow, and weak one, the one question which overshadowed all others was the Annexation of Texas—a question raised and thrust into the canvass wholly by the Annexationists, with a candidate nominated solely because he was devoted to their scheme. That scheme reversed our National policy—it necessarily involved us in the war then existing between Texas and Mexico—it violated our existing relations of amity with the latter—it convulsed our whole country with what is very improperly termed sectional strife—it violated our National faith and the comity ever due to a friendly neighbor—it opened the whole series of events which is just now reaching its culmination. And the one chief controlling, absorbing motive for this Annexation was its inevitable tendency to extend, secure, and strengthen Human Slavery in this Republic. "It will give a Gibraltar to the South," said Gen. James Hamilton, Jr., of S. C., one of its earliest and ablest advocates. [See Mr. Calhoun's dispatch as Secretary of State to the Hon. Wm. R. King, our Ambassador at Paris, commending and justifying Annexation purely as a Pro-Slavery measure. See also the speeches of Webster, Choate, &c., &c., opposing it on that ground.] Your people, Rev. Sir—I mean the Roman Catholics of your diocese—defeated Henry Clay, elected Polk, and thus carried Annexation. Had they been equally divided, or stood aloof altogether, Polk and Texas would have been beaten. But nineteen-twentieths of them voted on the side of Slavery Extension and secured its triumph.

II. In the natural course of events, we made aggressive war on Mexico, on the monstrously false and unjust pretense that Texas on the West extended to the Rio Grande, so as to include not only parts of the States of Tamaulipas, New-Leon, and Coahuila, where the Texans had never been able to maintain a footing, but the greater part also of New-Mexico, where they never had shown their faces save to be speedily routed and captured. Gen. Taylor was sent down by Polk to the east bank of the Rio Grande, peopled by Mexicans of two centuries' location, who had never been nor pretended nor wished to be Texans. Of course, there was a bloody collision; consequently, war; consequently, further invasion; consequently (Mexico being far the weaker power), conquest on our part and a further loss of territory on hers. We wrested from her more than a third of her area, in defiance of ample notice that we should quarrel over the distribution of "the spoils." This was all discussed and considered in 1844—it was as palpable in 1846 as it is in 1863. Your people, Rev. Sir—I mean a vast majority of the Roman Catholics of your diocese—sustained that war by their voices and votes—such of them as fought, by their guns and swords also. And now we are deciding

what shall be done with the territory thus acquired? Before we have solved the problem, we shall have sacrificed Half a Million lives, made at least One Million widows and orphans, filled every village and neighborhood with cripples, and wasted more property than there is or ever was on the whole area of Mexico.

Rev. Sir! it is idle to shut our eyes and fancy that God does not see. We as a Nation are now gathering the ripe fruits of our National iniquities. It would be impeaching the order of Providence to assert, as many do, or to insinuate, as you do, that the folly or fanaticism of any odious minority could expose a great people to such calamities as have overtaken us. Punishment follows crime; and a Nation is chastised, not for evincing too great tenderness of conscience, but too little—for being not too careful but too reckless of others' rights and interests—not for cherishing and championing the lowly, the outcast, the despised, but for oppressing and trampling on them.

III. And this brings me, Rev. Sir, to the more especial topic to which I ask your earnest and searching attention:

You have been, for some thirty years, a Bishop in this City, and have acquired and wielded an immense influence over the great body of your flock. During all that time, there has existed among us a race—the African—despised, abused, insulted, wronged, trampled on, as no race ever was in any Christian city of the Old World. Distinguished by their color, so that they can in no case be disguised or mistaken, they have been hunted and harried as Christians in Japan or Jews in medieval Europe never could be. Haughtily denied all society or sympathy by a majority of their contemporaries—refused employment in any but the lowest and most menial vocations—repelled from schools and seminaries—denied the rights of manhood at the polls and in civil offices—not allowed to bear arms in their own and the public defense—never permitted to enter the jury-box where their property, their liberty, and their lives are disposed of—denied any but the lowest education—shut out from every avenue to honor and distinction—beaten down into brutality and sullen despair, and then hoisted and exalted because they too often are what the great majority have conspired to make them—they live and move among us a libel on our humanity and a fearful testimony to our unworthiness to bear the Christian name.

Rev. Sir! your people for years have been and to-day are foremost in the degradation and abuse of this persecuted race—in depriving them of civil rights—in reviling them for being what our laws and usages combine to make them—in denying them opportunities for instruction and improvement—in restricting their avenues of employment—in abusing them by mobs, and assaulting them in the streets—in clamoring for their exclusion from public conveyances and places of recreation—in upholding in all things the cause of their systematic oppressors, and enabling the apologists of their enslavement to say—"See how they are hated and trodden down in the North—is it not better that they remain in Slavery, where they are protected from the brutality of the many by the self-interest of their masters?"

Rev. Sir! I know you too well to ask if you approve this treatment of the despised and outcast—I am sure that your sense of justice condemns and your humanity revolts at it. But I ask you most earnestly—Have you done your duty in the premises? Has your great influence been fully, openly, steadily exerted in stern resistance to this most un-Christian, inhuman spirit of negro-hate, and all its iniquitous manifestations? Or, have you imitated too generally the priest and Levite, so signally rebuked and reprobated by our Divine Master, and "passed by on the other side"? And do you propose to continue in this course to the end? I entreat you to answer these questions to your own conscience—to answer them as one who has enjoyed vast opportunities for good, and is soon to render an account of their improvement at the bar of an all-seeing God! Yours, respectfully,

PINING FOR A PRINCE.

The Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was, as we all know, a Rebel in Ireland, has turned up a complete Royal Conservative in Canada. We cannot pretend to fathom the motives which have impelled this rhetorical gentleman to the execution of a flip-flop so extraordinary. When he who could not endure a King in Ireland, bawls sonorously for a Prince in Canada, and declares that he is absolutely hungry for a cadet of the House of Hanover to come and rule over him, we cannot help thinking that his hard experience has hurt his moral digestion, and that he hankers for a Royal Highness as boarding-school misses hanker for coal and chalk. Why anybody in his senses, and tolerably familiar with the history of the Anglo-Dutch dynasty, should be emulous of royal rule, passes our comprehension; and we are obliged to conclude that it would be a kindly act to throw broadcast into every corner of Canada, in the form of a tract, or printed upon didactic pocket-handkerchiefs, Mr. Thackeray's Lectures upon the Four Georges. We make great allowance for the loyal fire which tempers the commercial frigidity of the British bosom. We suppose that it becomes a Bull to be monarchical in the neighborhood of Windsor Castle; but it is curious that a man, and particularly an Irishman, who has put three thousand miles between himself and those who have so misgoverned his native land, should be satisfied with nothing less than a cub from that imperial kennel. Our present impression is that Mr. D'Arcy McGee desires to be made a baron or a baronet—that he can be content without a bit of bony blue ribbon, not to tie up his hair, but to wear across his manly chest. Our own decision has been, after such hasty study of history as our avocations have permitted, that monarchs are not fragrant in the nostrils of mankind, and that, take them together, kings have been a pretty bad lot of rubbish, the only distinction being that the royal fools have been more tolerable than the royal knaves. We do not think that the House of Hanover affords any

exception to the rule. Only one of the Georges pretended to be virtuous, and he was a madman. George the First liked nothing but fat women and bad officers, and imported both from Hanover in great perfection of pinquitude and smell. George the Second kept up the family taste for the women, but discarded the fragrant crustacea. The perversity of the dynasty attained its complete rational rotundity in George the Fourth, who was a perfect model not merely of a bad king, but of a bad man—a more tailor mannikin, by a frisk of fortune, into a miserable monarch. Does Mr. McGee want a prince of the George the Third or of the George the Fourth species? Will he have Princes Faribault or Prince Prettyman? Will he have the cardinal virtues without brains, or the cardinal vices with just brains enough to put them in motion? Mr. Pecksniff, when muddled by his wine, entreated Mrs. Todgers to confide to him her ideal of legs—we should very much like to have Mr. D'Arcy McGee's notion, now that he is drunken with loyalty, of a Patriot king! whether he should be merely useful or ornamental? whether he should be limited in pocket-money and palaces and mistresses to live in the palaces? whether he should swindle at horse-races, like Brummell's "fat friend," or should say his morning prayers in the Winter by candle-light like the "fat friend's" father? Are the Canadian frogs for King Log or King Stork?

It is a singular fact that Mr. D'Arcy McGee's bowels have been seduced into this monarchical yearning by those operations of Mr. D'Arcy McGee's brains which have led him to the conviction that "Democracies are unbalanced." Into such a condition of philosophical equipage, has the Irish Rebel at last subsided. He quite reminds us of Lord Eldon on the Duke of Wellington. He bubbles the true Tory lingo with as much facility as if he had been born in a palace and suckled by a Dutchess-in-waiting. To use a vulgar expression, he rather runs the thing into the ground, so domineering is his passion for seeing matters properly balanced. He lives too late. A gentleman with such an affection for regulating human society by a pair of scales, should surely have been a door-keeper at the Congress of Vienna—should at least have mended Lord Castlereagh's pens. There was a time when there would have been excellent work for him at Dublin Castle, for we believe that his political views are now identical with those which John Warneford Armstrong carried to market and sold for a plump pension, or with those which stirred the gentle bosom of Mayor Sirr. He should, if nothing more, have been a royal corporal at the battle of Vinegar Hill.

We commend the extraordinary conversion of this tender neophyte to the attention of the Home Government. We do not think that a person should be allowed thus to conquer his prejudices, without being well paid for his bother and magnanimity, if not in pence and pence, at least in pounds sterling. The man who has found out in 1863 that democracies are "unbalanced" and that monarchies are well balanced, should take rank with the discoverer of chloroform and the steam-engine. Only yesterday, Europe was full of fugitive kings, flitting from tavern to tavern in a most distracted condition, bawling lustily for alms and protection from their affectionate subjects. Some of them have gone back to their thrones, some of them are fortunately dead, and some of them are living in obscurity—but as for national balance, we cannot see that it has been promoted by absolutist reaction. Is Russia balanced, with a unaccounted nobility and the Polish ulcer eating into its life? Is Austria, that great paper-money manufactory, balanced, with its pauperized treasury and its unwieldy empire? Is Germany balanced, with all its petty despots and its philosophical and well-cultivated population? Well: we might ask Mr. McGee a great many more hard questions, but we refrain. When he has caught his royal rabbit and dressed it, we shall be curious to hear how toothsome our Canadian neighbors may find it. Of one thing they may rest assured. It will cost them a great deal of money; but we take it for granted that if they will have luxuries, they are ready cheerfully to pay for them.

We thank President Lincoln for having twice recognized, in the course of his few casual remarks to those who serenaded him on Tuesday evening, that the struggle which devastates this country is essentially a contest between those who cling to the Jeffersonian premise of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" and those who uphold the counter-declaration of Vice-President A. H. Stephens that the Confederacy is based on the vitally hostile assumption that men are by nature unequal, and that government should enshrine what he calls "the radical error" of the American Revolution. Let no doubt that the President will hold fast to this truth.

The *Alton Democrat* (Illinois) thus jubilantly regarded the National prospect as it was seven or eight days ago:

"It is not important, we would like to inquire of those patriotic persons who denominated us an Abolitionist, whether they are prepared to have their own names today had that paper ever been named? Six months have passed, six months of a radical policy, six months of oppression at home and weakness abroad; six months of a divided North and a united South; six months of emancipation, with all its blessings; and now the army is in the heart of Pennsylvania!"

—Well: what do you say now?

The *Inquirer* (Philadelphia) has the following by telegraph:

—New-York, July 7.—Rumors are current that Gov. Seymour intends to resign the Metropolitan Police Commission.

—We do not think the Police Commissioners need to be revived nor desirous to be removed, which we suppose is what Gov. Seymour is and the telegraphers were intent on.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6, 1863.

The New-Hampshire Legislature to-day adopted the following:
Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be authorized and requested to fire a salute of 100 guns in commemoration of the glorious victory won by our gallant soldiers over the Rebel force recently invading our own soil, and of the fall of the Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

300,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. GRANT'S FORCES.

THE SUPPLIES SENT TO OUR WOUNDED.

Orders for the Defense of the New-England Coast.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 7, 1863. THE DRAFT.

It is stated in circles likely to be well informed that the first draft under the National enrollment act will be for three hundred thousand men. It will be made so soon as the enrollment shall be completed. The quotas of a number of districts are already assigned.

MOVEMENT OF GRANT'S FORCES.

Those best acquainted with the character of Gen. Grant believe that his forces were ordered to march, some south and some east, on the same memorable 4th of July which witnessed the capture of Vicksburg. Early news is expected of the defeat of Gen. Johnston and of the capture of Port Hudson, which a premature rumor announced here to the great joy of the citizens.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HOOKER.

It is noted that there is nothing in the phraseology of the following order to indicate that Hooker was relieved at his own request:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863. GENERAL ORDER No. 104.—By direction of the President, Major-General George Hooker is relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-General Geo. B. Meade is appointed to the command of that army and of the troops temporarily assigned to duty with it, in conformity with the order of War.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

While the rebels held Gettysburg they took everything in the nature of subsistence, leaving for nothing our wounded. Since the battle the Sanitary Commission has made great efforts to supply the wounded with all things useful. The Commission has sent four loads to the battle-field, each containing two tons of food, one thousand dozen eggs, one ton of bread, one thousand pounds of butter, three hundred gallons of liquids, and large quantities of sugar and tea. The Surgeon-General has also forwarded three hundred dozen bottles of whiskey, ten thousand cases of soap, two thousand five hundred pounds of coffee, and many other supplies. The citizens of Gettysburg do all in their power to aid the wounded, but many lie on the ground away from the town and cannot receive sufficient care. To-day Dr. Hammond ordered a large supply of fresh beef to the battle-field. Three hundred wounded men went through Baltimore for Philadelphia today. Twenty surgeons were ordered to Gettysburg today. Fifty surgeons were also sent to Frederick. Surgeon-General Hammond goes to Frederick this evening in anticipation of a final battle between Lee and Meade.

REBEL REPORTS OF AFFAIRS ON THE PENINSULA.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 4th, tells a long story about an attack by Gen. Jenkins' Brigade on the Union forces, posted strongly on Crumps Farm, four miles south-west of Fumadai's Station, near New-Kent. The *Enquirer* claims that the first Rebel volley put our forces to flight, and that they were chased nearly to Fumadai's. Eleven prisoners were taken and ten Yankees killed. The Rebel loss was one killed and one wounded. The *Enquirer* also says that an expedition from White House, consisting of 2,000 mounted infantry, with flying artillery, is destined to destroy the South Anna Bridge on the Fredericksburg Railroad, which the former expedition left untouched, and to strike the Canal. It is announced that the Petersburg Railroad is again running under the bridge which was destroyed by the falling through of a heavy engine, having been repaired. Gov. Leitch has issued a proclamation calling for 8,000 men under a requisition from Jeff. Davis, to serve for six months in local defenses. TRANSPORTATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. The flag-officer post duo A. Warner, under the charge of Maj. L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, left Annapolis last Friday with 348 women and children, and all were delivered on Saturday and Sunday, at City Point. On return, 188 women and children were received on the steamer at City Point, and landed at Annapolis on Tuesday morning. No accident or casualty occurred during the trip.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK.

The third National Bank of Cincinnati, with a capital of \$300,000, has received the certificate of authority to commence banking under the National Currency law.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

The course of Gen. Halleck in taking to himself the credit of the victories in the West and East in his speech at the serenade last night, is the subject of much comment here. So is the omission of the speakers, official and unofficial, to say anything in praise of the navy, which has done so much toward opening the Mississippi.

No mission was made direct or indirect to the fact that last Summer Vicksburg would have been taken, if batteries having been silenced by the gunboats, and the small land forces which Admiral Farragut vainly begged from Gens. Halleck and Curtis, been furnished.

LEE'S ARMY RECRUITING IN HAGERSSTOWN.

The *Richmond Enquirer* asserts that the Rebel army got 175 recruits at Hagerstown.

THE DEFENSE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

Vice-President Hamlin, and Senators Fessenden and Morrill, had further interviews with the Secretary of War and the Navy to-day, on the subject of coast defenses and harbor armament. Secretary Welles has promised to detach four armed vessels as a guard of the coast from New-York to Eastport, and another to protect the fishermen. Secretary Sauton has given orders for mounting the guns, and for garrisoning the forts in Portland harbor, and has authorized the Governor of Maine to raise artillery companies for the defense of the coast towns. Senators Sumner and Wilson, in accordance with instructions from Gov. Andrew, have exerted themselves to further these same objects. The latter called at the Department with the Maine delegation, and the former pressed the subject upon the authorities just before he left town yesterday, having been here uninterruptedly since the adjournment of Congress, and having exercised much influence on the policy of the Government in several important respects.

BRAVERY OF A VERMONT REGIMENT.

Gen. Doubleday, who is here, declared that a rare Vermont regiment, which for the first time smelt battle at Gettysburg, behaved like veterans. It was in the advance, and, not content with repulsing the Rebels, drove them pell-mell down the activity.

DISPOSITION OF SKELETON REGIMENTS.

Under act of Congress, March 3, 1863, the following disposition will be made of regiments "reduced below the minimum number allowed by law," but of strength above half the maximum:

INFANTRY.

1. First: Each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel and Assistant Surgeon. Each company, provided it is